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author points out with great clearness and force that the Monroe Doctrine embodies little more than a defensive principle, the counterpart of which is to be found in other parts of the world, notably the Near East and Eastern Asia.

In the author's view, the Monroe Doctrine is likely to be put to a severe test by some ambitious military power as a direct result of the Great War, unless "Europe is about to enter on a new régime of international understanding and good will." In order to maintain it the United States will be compelled to embark upon a rational naval and military policy which will place the country in a position to defend the Doctrine.

Briefly stated, the author's viewpoint is that the Monroe Doctrine embodies a principle essential to our national safety. Whether we designate it as the Monroe Doctrine or by some other name, it must necessarily form a part of our national policy.

Professor Hart has placed both the general reader and the special student under obligations for this admirable analysis, which will serve to clarify national thought on this perplexing and elusive problem. The value of the work is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of a most excellent bibliography.

The little book by Dr. Hull contains a series of three addresses; one on the Monroe Doctrine, delivered before the Fourth National Conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, a second on a series of proposed solutions, delivered at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, and the third on the Hague solution, delivered at the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference. The main thesis of the three addresses is a plea for the abandonment of Pan-Americanism for the broader internationalism of a world court of arbitral justice. The author emphasizes the distrust that has been engendered, particularly in the countries of Latin America, by reason of the assumption of what the author regards as a kind of tutelage over the Latin-American republics. His criticism of the Monroe Doctrine is quite temperate but one can readily see that while he has no objection to the Monroe Doctrine in its original form he is evidently fearful of the broad interpretation given the Doctrine by successive Secretaries of State. Dr. Hull's work is the clearest presentation we have as yet had of the point of view of world internationalism as distinguished from the Pan-American point of view.

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SHERILL, CHARLES H. *Modernizing the Monroe Doctrine.* Pp. xiii, 202. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1916.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, in an introductory note to this volume, calls it "a vigorous and stimulating discussion of some of the most interesting and most important questions that now confront the American people." And indeed such it may properly be called. It is novel and radical in some of its proposals, but the two fundamental ideas running through the work—adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, modernized by coöperation with the South American republics, and a vigorous Pan-American policy—command attention. A part of the

work is devoted to showing the importance of South America, politically and commercially. This fact established, the author urges the United States to adopt a policy which would cultivate a better understanding with the southern republics, and which would refrain from interference in European and Asian affairs; on the other hand, our trans-oceanic policy should be directed to exclude all foreign control from every part of this hemisphere. The Philippines should be traded, if necessary, to secure isolation of this hemisphere, Japan should be assured that we do not intend to control in any way the destiny of China, the three foreign powers now holding possessions in South America should be ousted, and even our treaty with England regarding the Panama Canal should be broken at the first opportunity to give us complete control. Such a policy would strengthen the Monroe Doctrine, enable us to form a Pan-American Union to the mutual advantage of all the Western republics as well as the rest of the world.

K. F. G.

STOWELL, ELLERY C. and MUNRO, HENRY F. *International Cases*. Vol. I. *Peace*. Pp. xxxvi, 496. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1916.

Although there is undoubted need of collections of international cases, the difficulties in the way of making a collection sufficient for all classroom purposes seem insuperable. For an adequate illustration of even the more important topics of international law many volumes will be required.

Probably the experienced teacher will prefer to make his own selection of cases adapted to the needs of his particular class, prescribe in conjunction the best text-book he can find, and assign such cases as he deems most useful and available. By filling the library shelves with duplicates of Moore's Digest, Scott's Cases, and other leading authorities and collections on International Law, he will have a good working library.

To such a collection, this volume will prove a most valuable, indeed, an indispensable addition. The cases are carefully selected and well edited. They include judicial decisions, cases of arbitration, and numerous cases or instances drawn from negotiation or the diplomatic practice of nations. Of the latter there have hitherto been too few in accessible form. Perhaps the stickler for judicial cases will find that this volume contains too few of his old favorites. But the student of arbitration and negotiation will be pleased to find so much new and fresh material.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WILSON, BECKLES. *The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal*. (2 vols.) Pp. xi, 1057. Price, \$6.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1915.

Based upon the papers of Lord Strathcona, the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company and official correspondence for a period of approximately twenty years, these volumes give a very suggestive and intimate portrayal of the discussion and